GLENWOOD POULTRY FARM

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS

FREEPORT, ILL.

U. S. A.

OUR MOTTO—Fair and Square Dealing with All.

W. H. WAGNER & SONS, STOCK AND POULTRY PRINTERS, FREEPORT, ILL.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Do you consider water fowls profitable to raise?

A. Geese and ducks are raised by us very extensively and we consider both very profitable. Our large geese would now bring about $2.50 each if sent to market, and our Pekin and Rouen ducks would fetch about 90 cents each. Geese and ducks require very little care and we sell large quantities of our big varieties each year for breeding.

Q. Do you think it advisable to set eggs in August and July?

A. We do an enormous egg business in these two months from California and the South, while many customers in the North raise their best chicks from late hatches.

Q. When is the best time for me to order eggs?

A. Our business has become so extensive that there is scarcely a day that we do not receive orders and ship eggs for hatching. The time to order is whenever you have decided on the different varieties you wish. March, April, May, June, July and August are the greatest months and all orders are filled as promptly as possible.

Q. What per cent of eggs do you guarantee to be fertile?

A. In case some one should be so unfortunate as to have less than 7 fertile eggs out of each 13, we will duplicate the order at one-half catalogue prices of single setting rates. There are many poultrymen who will not duplicate poor hatches for less than original prices paid, on the ground that it gives people too much room for dishonest claims. We take it for granted that all who order eggs of us are honest, hence we make this rule of duplicating a poor hatch at one-half price, which we have found to be fair to all, therefore you will know just what to do in case of failure. It will be useless to write, "what will you do; I had a poor hatch," etc., for by reading this you will just know what we agree to do.

Q. What breed of fowls do you recommend for general purposes?

A. We consider the following breeds as near the question as any in our catalogue: Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Langshans, Silver Wyandottes and Partridge Cochins.

Q. What breed of fowls would you advise for layers?

A. The Leghorns, Minorca and Hamburgs, by unchallenged right, stand at the head of all others the year round.

Q. If I wish to ask any questions not answered herein, what shall I do?

A. Write us. Make your questions short and to the point and we will give you a prompt reply.

Q. Do you prepay express charges?

A. The express charges are not included in catalogue price.

Q. What express companies have an office at Freeport, Ill.?

A. The American, United States and Wells-Fargo are located here. We can ship direct by any other express company in the United States, Canada or Mexico with but one billing.

Q. Do you assort your settings? That is in each setting ordered may the eggs be of different varieties if desired?

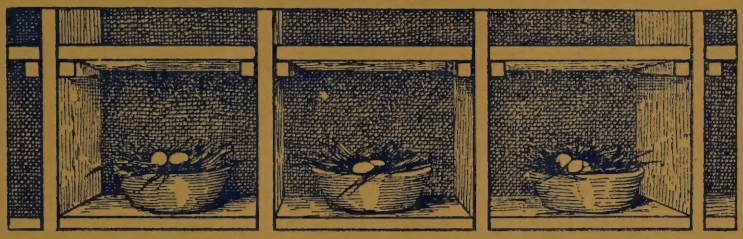
A. You may include as many varieties in each setting as you may wish, but we do not advise our friends to do it. The best results cannot be had from part settings.

Q. Do you guarantee safe arrival of eggs at your express office?

A. If any eggs should be broken upon arrival at destination (if we are notified) the same will be replaced free of charge, you to pay the express charges.

All the leading varieties of fowls found in this catalogue are farm raised and are not confined in small yards or pens, they have every opportunity to fully develop, and are healthy and vigorous. Eggs from fowls having the wide range of the farm, or not too closely confined in small yards, are more certain to hatch and produce large, healthy, handsome chicks.

Every variety of fowls found in this catalogue has been exhibited by us many times. It is said that experience is the greater teacher; true, for our experience in this line has certainly been of great value to ourselves, as well as to our customers, in selecting choice birds for breeding and show purposes.



The above illustration shows style of a home made nest box. Bowls are shown but should not be used. Nests are 12 inches square. By making the nests with a removable four-inch cleat in front so they can be easily cleaned out, you have one of the cheapest and best nests that can be had for your pigeon loft.

Pigeon Supplies

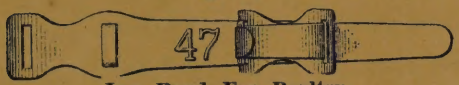
I could use several pages in illustrating the different supplies and appliances that might be used around pigeon lofts, yet the most of them are worthless, not practical, but a needless expense, and would be used only a short time and then thrown away.

Nappies, or nest bowls, I do not advise for use. They are nice to look at in pictures, but I find the pigeons won't build in them if they can get anything else to use. The greatest disadvantage in using the nest bowl is this, a great many squabs are lost by crawling out over the top of them and being unable to get back thus chill to death. Another great loss is sustained by eggs being rolled or thrown out and broken by the pigeons when shifting or moving about in them. The losses in this respect are great. I gave them a trial but soon discarded them; then went to looking around to see if other large pigeon breeders used them, and found they had nearly all discarded them.

The nests that I have described in my pigeon book, also in cut shown on this page, you can make yourself at a very little expense to you. You will find them in the end a great deal better and more profitable than the nest bowls.

Drinking fountains are practical and all right and should be used. Liquid disinfectants such as Lice Killer are good, and should be used around every loft. About all you need except these I have mentioned are the utensils that are ordinarily used around the farm for taking care of poultry.

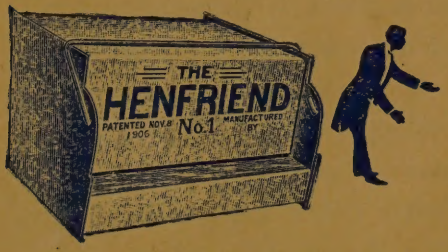
Leg Bands for Poultry and Pigeons



Leg Band For Poultry.

Leg Band for Pigeons.

After this book went to press I purchased a large quantity of the very best quality of Aluminum for making leg bands at a bargain, and I am now able to offer a poultry and pigeon band made of the very best quality of Aluminum at the following greatly reduced prices: 12-15c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c. Pigeon bands, 50-35c; 100-60c.



Drinking Fountains

There are a variety of drinking fountains on the market. I have picked out two of the best and can furnish you style like cut, or round, the price is the same on both kinds. They are hand-made, of the very best quality of galvanized iron, and are so constructed that they are very easily cleaned, and not damaged by freezing. Price, half gallon, 40c; gallon, 50c;; two gallon, 65c.

Foy's Lice Killer or Liquid Disinfectant for pigeon lofts. One of the very best made and guaranteed to keep the lofts free from lice and parasites for three months after its use. It should be applied with a brush for best results. Price, 75c per gallon.

In this book I have tried to give all the information that I could about poultry and pigeons. Should you feel the need of further information about anything pertaining to poultry or squab raising, feel free to write for same.

FRANK FOY, Des Moines, Iowa

INTRODUCTORY

IN presenting this, our annual Poultry Guide and Catalogue, we kindly request you to read it carefully through, knowing it will interest you in the varieties bred on the Glenwood Poultry Farm, as we have as good stock on our Farm as any other breeder has and equal to the best. All our Birds are farm raised and therefore are stong, healthy and vigorous. We make Poultry raising our exclusive business and devote our entire time and attention to it. The remarkable growth of our business is very gratifying to us and is certainly proof that we have high class stock at reasonable prices, and that we do everything in our power to please our customers. We are in the business to stay and still wish to see it grow, and such can only be done by honest dealings. We have bred and exhibited poultry for the past nine years and our experience has taught us something about mating, breeding and showing, as many of our customers know, who have sent us many words of praise on our method of doing business and the honest and square manner we have treated them. We have always endeavored to deal honestly with our patrons, that when they once became our customers they remained so. It is with pleasure and satisfaction to us that in thousands of cases we have had the pleasure of booking orders from old customers each year.

Thanking our many friends for the past patronage and guaranteeing you the same courteous and painstaking efforts we have accorded you in the past and with the hope we may merit a continuance from both old and new patrons, we beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS.

REFERENCES.

As references to our honesty we are pleased to be permitted to give you names of some of our most prominent business men here in Freeport, Ill. Those who live here in our own town ought to know more about us than any one living far away. Always enclose stamp when writing for reference.

A. Bidwell, Cashier First National Bank,
D. F. Graham, Cashier German Bank,
R. R. Fisher, Publisher and Editor of Poultry Tribune,
Geo. Swarts, Drugs and Medicines,
Mann & Robson, Drugs and Medicines,
E. B. Hall, Agent American Express Co.,
J. H. Johnson, Agent United States Express Co.,
Wm. Dresser, Agent Wells Fargo Express Co.,
S. J. Best, M. D.
W. T. Rawleigh, President Rawleigh Med. Co.,
F. C. Held, County Clerk,
W. H. Wagner & Sons, Printers.

Please do not overlook the fact that the names given above for reference are of people living here in Freeport, who have known us for years. We believe if you will write to any of them you can satisfy yourself so that you will feel perfectly safe in trusting your order in our hands.

Very truly yours,

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS.

OUR TERMS.

Cash must accompany all orders, nothing sent C. O. D. Send money by Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter. We would kindly ask you not to send stamps if you can possibly avoid it. Do not send large amounts of money in a letter without registering it.

WE HAVE GOOD SHIPPING FACILITIES.

We have three Express Companies, The American, United States, and Wells-Fargo & Co. All three have offices here in Freeport. We can ship through either of them. The advantages we have over those who have but one Company is apparent at a glance. We are located so that we can ship to all parts of the country direct with but few transfers. Trains leave daily for all points, North, East, West and South, hence quick train service, so you see by direct routes you have less transfers; therefore less expense and you receive your goods much sooner, thereby saving time and money.

START RIGHT.

The old saying is, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." We wish to impress this upon those who may read this, and urge on you the importance of starting right. When you begin th poultry business, you cannot afford to neglect this important point. In order to start right you must have healthy stock and good layers. It is imperative that you have stock that can be relied upon for on this depends success. Thousands of beginners advertise stock and eggs each year and sell what they have, although it may not be fit for breeding, or eggs from which to produce strong healthy chicks. These breeders are not dishonest, they probably have bought eggs or stock from perfectly reliable breeders of high class poultry. The trouble is they lack experience and really do not know a good fowl from a poor one, selecting breeding stock and mating breeding pens for the best results is a matter which can not be learned in a year or longer. The oldest of us learn something new every year and we study our fowls coutinuously. Many successful Breeders and Exhibitors owe their success to having started right with our Prize Winning stock. For years we have been perfecting our breeds and can now offer you the best of stock and eggs.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

THE Light Brahmas by unchallenged right stand at the head of all thorough-bred poultry. During the past thirty years, while all other breeds have had their "ups and downs," the Light Brahmas have stood their own ground, and to-day they are as much praised and as highly recommended to the general breeder as they were thirty years ago. Any breed that can stand the test of rivalry so long and still continue to satisfy and please the thousands breeding them, must have qualities of a very high order. They are the largest of all our poultry, and furnish more pounds of flesh and eggs in twelve months than any other breed of fowls on earth. When full grown the cocks weigh twelve pounds and the hens ten pounds. They are well adapted for all purposes. They are so gentle, handsome and practical, one cannot help but like them. They are well contented in a small yard, and can be kept in by a fence three or four feet high. Our breeding pen of this breed contains all standard marked birds. If you are looking for fine Brahmas you can find them in our yards.

BUFF COCHINS.

The Buff is the oldest of the Cochin family and undoubtedly the most admired. The above cut is a fair representation of this grand old breed, yet we are unable to show to you the beautiful rich buff or golden color in our illustration. They are especially adapted to confinement, seldom flying over a fence three feet high, therefore much prized by parties living in cities or villages. If you wish to live in peace with your next door neighbor, give this breed a trial. In size they are unsurpassed; standard weight—cocks, 11 pounds, hens, 8½ pounds. Our breeding pen of this magnificent breed is composed of strictly first-class birds.

POULTRY NOTES.

Feed before you water. Do not feed glass for grit. Feed a mash the year round. Good food is positive economy. Clean out the feed troughs daily. Never throw soft feed on the ground. Do not feed corn during hot weather. Half starve your hens and they won't lay. Round pebbles won't answer for grit. In feeding grain in the runs, broadcast it.

When there is trouble from soft-shelled eggs it may be quickly remedied by a liberal use of ground raw bone and oyster shells.

To break up a broody hen, shut her up the first night you find her on the nest. The longer she sits the more "set" in her ways she becomes.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

The Partridge Cochins are the most popular, and to us the handsomest of Cochins. With many it is the favorite breed. In plumage they are rich and elegant, and so dark as not to become soiled when kept in city yards. They have a beautiful plumage. The hen is a rich brown with beautiful cross pencilings of black; hackle, golden or yellow, striped with black. Cocks have solid black breasts, back red, hackle and saddle orange red; fine, well built, symmetrical forms, and proud, aristocratic carriage. They are large, cocks weighing 9 to 12 pounds, hens 7 to 10 pounds, at maturity. They are easy to rear, extremely hardy, breed remarkably true to feather, are very bulky in shape, have yellow legs and skin and sell well in the market, their flesh being tender and juicy. They are good layers during the greater part of the year, are good sitters and good mothers. They are eminently fitted for either farmer or fancier, or any one else who desires large and beautiful fowls, quiet and gentle in disposition and not inclined to roam.

Shannon, Ill.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gents:—The Embden Gander and Cockerels arrived and proved satisfactory.

M. STONER.

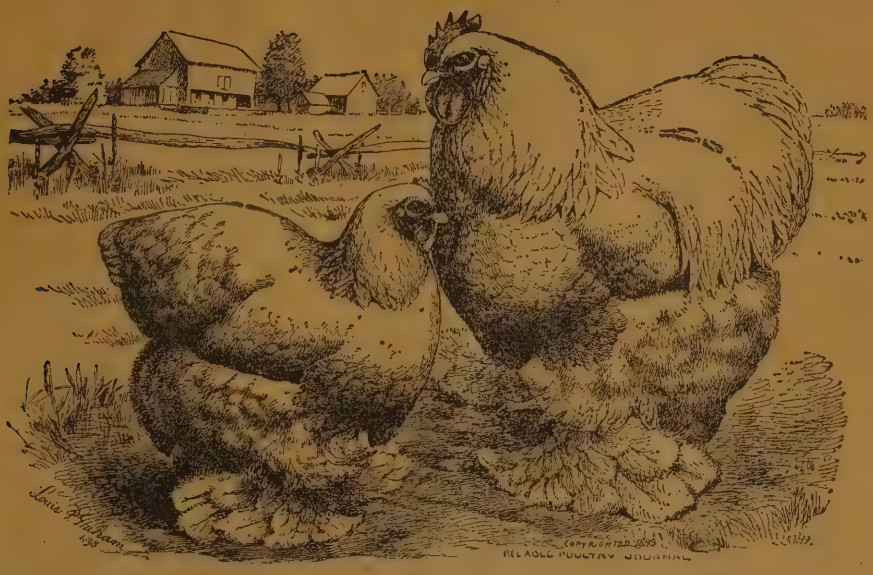
BLACK COCHINS.

BLACK COCHINS have always been very popular as they possess those qualities which are so necessary in a really first class general purpose fowl, being prolific layers and excellent for the table. The Black Cochins are one of the most attractive breeds we have, being heavily feathered, plumage a rich, glossy black; their bright red wattles, ear-lobes and combs make a striking contrast.

When we consider this breed from a utility standpoint, they are more than satisfactory, being of large size, very hardy, and reach maturity younger than any of the Asiatics. Like all Cochins the Black is extremely quiet and gentle in disposition. The males, considering their size, are very active. Our breeding stock of this variety is first class, and if you are looking for really number one Black Cochins, try eggs from our stock. They will please you.

Select your breeding stock early this year and be sure you get the best. I can furnish you with first-class cockerels. Give me a trial.

Don't forget to handle your birds gently, which can easily be done if proper care is taken not to frighten them. Keep them tame so that when some one comes to visit you, they will not all run and hide. They will add more weight to you as a true fancier.



WHITE COCHINS.

In all practical qualities the White Cochins will compare favorably with the other members of the Cochin family. They are large and stately in appearance, very good layers, especially in winter, and are hardy both as fowls and chicks. Being solid colored they are more easily bred to standard requirements in plumage than their particolored cousins. A flock of these fowls with their pure white plumage, yellow legs, and bright red combs, presents a striking appearance on the lawn or in the yard, and cannot fail to please. Like all Cochins, they are easily confined, not inclined to roam about, become very tame, and are easily handled. In weight they are about the same as the other Cochins. We have a choice pen of this variety.

Shannon, Ill.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The W. H. Turkey Tom and Rouen Ducks are fine and trust we may have some dealings in the future. Thanks for same. Yours truly, F. ZIER

Natchitoches, La.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Sirs:—The Rouen Ducks arrived last evening in fine shape and proved to be just as you represented them to be. I am well pleased with them. You will find M. O. enclosed for $ . . . for which please ship me by express a trio of Embden Geese, a Buff Rock and W. Wyandotte cockerel. Thanking you for the birds I have received.

Yours truly, W. S. GRENEAUX.

Mt. Vernon, Ala.

GEO. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

The B. P. Rock Cockerel came in last evening and found the bird just as you claimed him to be. Accept my thanks for your promptness in filling this order. I will send to you later for Minorcas. I can recommend you as an honest man to do business with. I remain,

Yours truly, A. CALDERARO.

Kalona, Ia.

G. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gents:—The W. Wyandotte eggs we got of you hatched fine and they are nice and white. Will you kindly give me prices on the following eggs as I want them shipped about the same time you sent the other ones last year. Let me hear from you at once and greatly oblige.

Yours very truly, W. BRENNERMAN.

WHITE LANGSHANS.

The White Langshans are practically the same as the Black. One difference is in color as indicated by the name. The White variety also differs in its origin, being "sports" from the Blacks. By a "sport" is meant a freak as compared to the fowls from which it was produced. In this instance we have the White birds from the Black. These White sports were bred together until they would reproduce their color and thus a new breed was originated, viz.: the White Langshans, and if such "sports" as the White Langshans can be produced in other breeds, we will always find room for them. They are as good winter layers as their progenitors and are unsurpassed in their yearly egg yield only by the non-sitters. They bear confinement well, as they are not given to foraging and roaming. They are somewhat smaller in size than the Brahmas and Cochins. The White Langshans may be said to have one advantage over the Black in that they do not have the objectionable black pin feathers.

Petersburg, Ind.

HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The poultry I ordered from you came in all right and am pleased with them. Kindly mail my uncle one of your catalogues as he is going to buy some fancy birds. Thanking you for the promptness in filling my order.

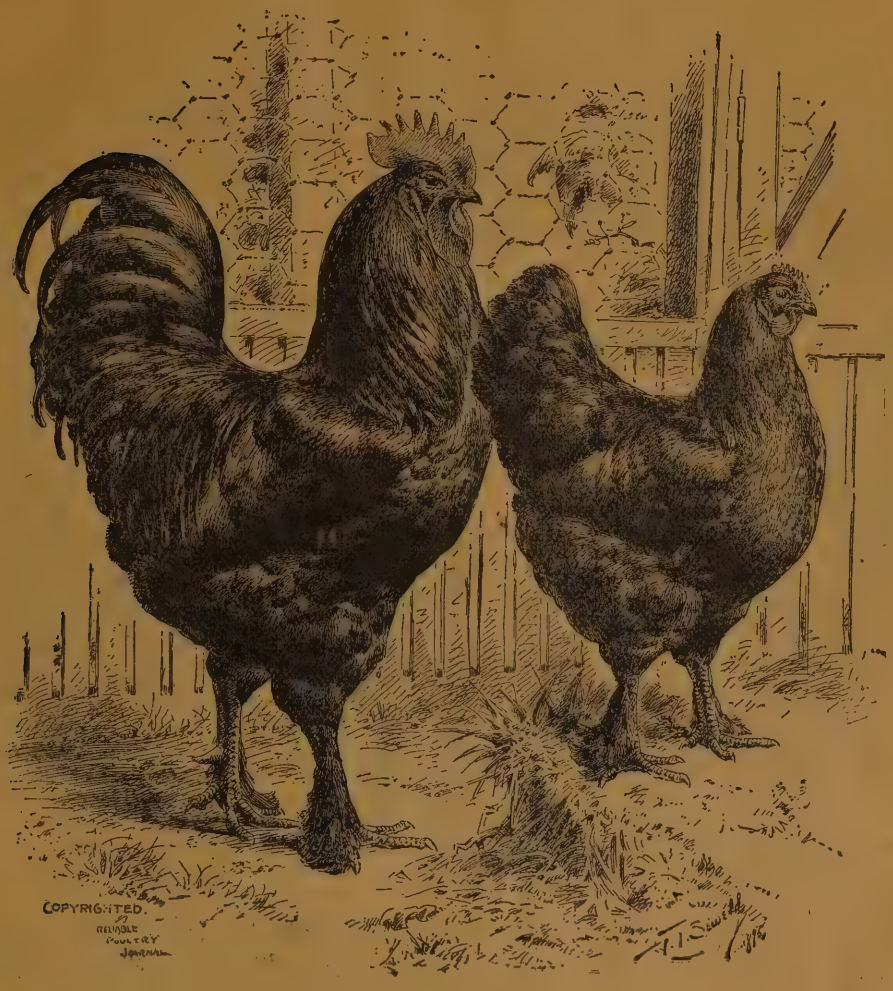
Yours truly, E. WARNER.

Rawlins, Wyo.

GLENWOOD POULTRY FARM, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The birds shipped me came in due time and think them beauties and certainly am pleased with the selection you made for me and when I am in need of any more stock shall send to you for them. Wishing you success in the poultry business, I remain,

Yours truly, E. K. NICHOLS.



BLACK LANGSHANS.

LANGSHANS have attained great popularity, as they unite the most desirable qualities of the Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns, being prolific layers, good brooders, excellent mothers and active foragers. The Langshans are large, stylish birds, with full, broad breasts, small wings and erect, small combs. Their bright red wattles, ear lobes and combs, glowing against their glossy black feathers, forming a striking contrast. The Langshans being as yet a comparatively new breed, they command a large sale and it will pay to breed them, as when they once become better known the demand will exceed the supply. Cocks, when in good flesh, will weigh from nine to eleven pounds, and the hens from seven to nine pounds. We pride ourselves on having the very best Black Langshans in this part of the country, and a trial order will convince you of the truth of this statement.

Sores on the head and face, something like the chicken-pox, can be cured by removing the scales and anointing the sore with a preparation of one tablespoonful of soap and five drops of carbolic acid. It is said to be a "sure cure."

WHITE WONDERS.

The White Wonders are another new breed of American origin and have thus far proven far beyond the expectations of their originator. They are pure white and have feathered shanks and toes. They are very much like the White Langshans, being better for extreme cold climates, as they have a beautiful rose comb which is bright red; well formed wattles and earlobes. They seldom become broody and are persistent layers in winter and summer. They are very large, cocks weighing 9 to 13 pounds, hens 7 to 11 pounds. Try a setting of eggs. You will never regret it.

Mishawaka, Ind.

G. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Sirs:—I wish to inform you that the bird arrived all O. K. today and am well pleased with same. You will hear from me shortly again. Wishing you success.

Yours truly, J. S. METZLER.

Omaha, Neb.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gents:—I received the two Cochin and Brahma Cockerels and find them satisfactory in every way. I have paid larger prices for birds and were not nearly as good as these are. I shall direct my future orders to you. Thanking you for the honest treatment, I remain, Yours truly, J. W. GARNER.

SILVER G. DORKINGS.

The Silver G. Dorkings are one of the oldest breeds we know of. They grow very fast, mature early, are quickly fattened, and their meat has no superior, same is tender and very delicious. They lay a suprisingly large number of eggs, and are herein among the very best of the large breeds. Their plumage is very beautifully marked and is much admired by people who have an eye for beauty. Cocks in full maturity weigh up to 10½ pounds, hens up to 8 pounds. Our stock of S. G. Dorkings come direct from the best breeders in America.

Canton, Ill.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The Pekin Ducks arrived all right and can say they are fine. They are so much larger than those we bought of a party at Freeport last year. Every one admires them. Give us prices on 50 eggs and what month would it be advisable to ship them. Hoping to have more dealings in the future, I remain,

Yours truly, L. SPRAGE.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

The Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are much like the Buff Wyandottes. The hen has a ticked hackle and dark red plumage throughout. They have bright yellow legs and skin, and they are good egg producers of large brown eggs. They are very hardy, bear confinement well, but make good foragers if allowed to roam, and for a market fowl they are unsurpassed. They make good sitters and careful mothers, very seldom breaking an egg. Our pen is sure to produce fine stock. Do not overlook them when making out your order.

Oshkosh, Wis.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The Blue Andalusian hens arrived all right and find them satisfactory.

ERNST LANG.

Dixon, Ill.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport Ill.

Sirs:—The eggs bought of you arrived all O. K. and am well satisfied with results, have some fine chicks.

TOM HILL.

Crystal Falls, Mich.

G. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The bird arrived all O. K. and am well pleased with him. Think him a fine bird. Enclosed you will find Money Order for $ . . . for which please ship me a pen of Leghorns at once. Thanking you for the past shipment, and wishing you success.

A. DAVISS.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS are so well and favorably known that when the Buff variety were brought prominently before the breeders of this country a few years ago, they were in great demand from the start, and the question with the breeders of this variety is not how shall we dispose of our fowls and eggs, but how can we produce enough stock and eggs to fill our orders? The Buff Plymouth Rock is indeed a most beautiful fowl. They are of the same size, style and shape as their Barred cousins; legs, beak and skin are a rich orange yellow, while their combs, wattles and ear-lobes are a bright red; this, together with their rich buff plumage, makes them very attractive.

Our stock of Buff Rocks are first class, and if you wish to get a start of this beautiful and useful fowl, try a setting of eggs from our stock and you will be pleased.

GAPES.

Chickens most subject to gapes are those that run on damp, low places. It is generally understood now that gapes are caused by small worms in the wind pipe. These can be removed by the use of fine horse hair twisted and run down the wind pipe; a quick jerk after turning around will remove the worms or kill them. But one must be dexterous and practiced to do this. A small feather is perhaps better. Leave only the tip, which wet with one ounce of glycerine and twenty drops carbolic acid. Twist it quickly in the windpipe, withdraw and repeat. You will see the worms or a little blood come out.

Here are two good gape remedies. Give the chick a piece of camphor the size of a pea. The fumes will kill the little worms. Camphor in the drinking water will prevent gapes. Another good remedy is spirits of turpentine; dose, five to ten drops at a time. Either of these two remedies will do. If not, increase the dose. If that fails use the feather or twisted loop in the windpipe. Change the chickens to high, dry ground and put camphor in the water and it will save the rest of the flock.—*Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.*

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This popular breed is each year gaining in public favor. We do not claim them in any way superior to the barred variety, yet they certainly possess the advantage of being of one solid color, making them more easily bred true to feather; their legs, beaks and skin are a rich yellow, they mature early, are first-class layers, good mothers, but not inveterate sitters. Cocks weigh 9½ pounds, hens 7½ pounds. They merit a fair trial by every fancier and farmer in the land.

York, Pa.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gentlemen:—The pen of Golden L. Wyandottes arrived the 6th and found them very satisfactory. There have been many people looking at them and express their opinion as being good birds, they are so well laced. Think you should send us your 1905 catalogue, as we will want some eggs this spring. Thanking you for your promptness.

Yours truly, KRAFT BROS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks, whether bred by the fancier or farmer, are still acknowledged to stand at the head of all the breeds as general purpose fowls. They have stood the test for many years and yet retain their original popularity. They mature early, are of good size, hardy and easy to raise, making them very desirable for broilers and roasters; have clean yellow legs, beautiful plumage, are prolific layers, and good sitters and mothers. They fatten very readily, and laying stock should not be too strongly fed on corn or other fattening foods. The reputation of the Plymouth Rocks as "all around good fowls" is firmly established, and will remain so for years to come.

A small amount of salt should occasionally be allowed in the soft food, should any be given.

Select your breeding stock early this year and be sure you get the best. I can furnish you with first-class cockerels. Give me a trial.

Lime is an essential for fowls. Old mortar, broken bones, egg shells and broken oyster shells are beneficial for them. Egg shells should be broken up fine lest they teach the fowls a dangerous habit.

Shade is very important as the days get hotter. If the orchard is near, there is not a better place on the farm for the chickens. There is shade, and there too are bugs, insects and worms in abundance, and then their droppings enrich the earth and stimulate the trees better.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

IN all their characteristics these are about the same as the laced varieties except in color, which is a pure snow white. The White Wyandottes are very easy to breed true to color, as there are very seldom any culls when hatched from eggs produced by first-class mating. As egg producers they are surely a success and we have bred our strain of this variety up to the general standard, at the same time paying particular attention to laying qualities, and now we have a strain of White Wyandottes that produce eggs during almost the entire year. The White Wyandottes mature very quick and their full-breasted, plump bodies and yellow skin and legs make them a valuable table fowl.

Thomas, Okla.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The C. I. Game cockerel and the eggs received and proved satisfactory. Trusting we may have future dealings. Yours truly,

JABBOK FAITH MISSION.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

This splendid new member of the Wyandotte family has come into prominence very rapidly, in fact, so great has been the demand for Buff Wyandottes since their first introduction, that it is impossible to fill all orders for stock and eggs. We are breeding from as fine a lot of birds of this variety this season as can be found in the yards of any breeder. We will not have any stock to spare until after September 1904, but can supply a limited number of eggs from the same pens that we are breeding from ourselves. The Buff Wyandotte is of the same size and shape as are the other members of this family, the only difference being in color. Their plumage is of a nice even buff throughout, their combs are very low, fitting close to the head (see illustration) and are bright red in color. They have yellow legs and beaks, are large in size, vigorous and handsome. The standard weights of Buff Wyandottes are, cock, 8½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5½ pounds. The stock we are breeding from this season score from 92 to 94 points.

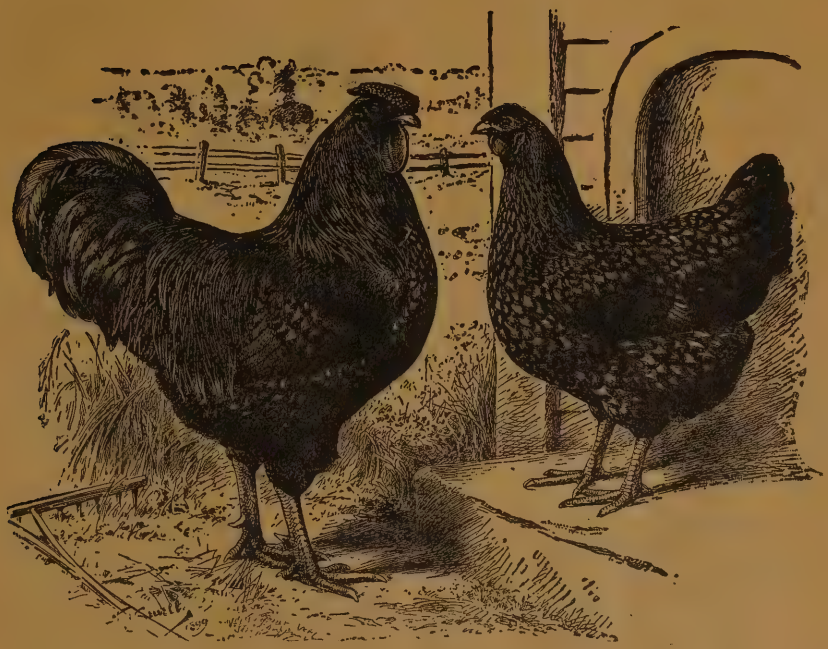
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

There is no breed in America more highly esteemed to-day than the Silver Laced Wyandottes. This renown they have attained on their merits. They are handsome and attractive. For table qualities they cannot be excelled, as they are small boned and have a meaty, plump body. As egg producers they are excelled by the non-sitting breeds only, laying large, rich colored eggs. They have bright yellow legs and skin, a beautiful plumage and a low rose comb. They are good sitters and good mothers, but are not persistently broody. They are good size, cocks weigh 8½ pounds, hens 7½ pounds. Our breeding stock of this variety, as well as all the others, is of the best and sure to produce fine stock.

Mc Cook, Neb.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The Ducks and W. H. Turkeys arrived and I find them very satisfactory. Am well pleased with them. Yours truly, W. S. MORLAN.



GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

THE Golden Wyandottes are fast coming to the front ranks after a thorough trial of their qualities as a general purpose fowl, they being large, hardy, coming early to maturity and are splendid layers which has proven itself by their popular Silver Laced sisters. The plumage of the Golden Wyandotte is the same as that of the Silver Laced, except in color, the center of feathers being a deep, rich golden bay, laced with black, giving them one of the richest colors we have in the feathered race. They well deserve the great boom they are now receiving by their great merits unprecedented in the history of any new breed. We can furnish eggs of this breed from a choice lot of fine birds. Finer marked birds are hard to find.

WHY EGGS DO NOT HATCH.

The following causes of poor hatches may be avoided by careful attention:

Weak or impotent males; over-fat females; cold weather and exposure of the eggs after being laid; retained too long before being placed under the brood hen; failure to change the position of the eggs day by day; unsteady sitting hens; time required for nervous hens to get down to business, and the required 103 degrees of heat necessary to make vigorous start of the germ is not kept up for the first three or four days, and thereby weak chicks are sure to result, which will probably die before the eighteenth or twenty-first day of incubation; the nest may be in a cold and windy place, causing the heat to remain at too low a temperature; the brood hen sitting too close. All of these dangers can be easily avoided. Judicious feeding and care of the breeding stock and brood hen, as well as careful handling and packing eggs for shipment, is all the breeder can do, and doing this he can conscientiously feel that he has treated his patrons honorably.

SHERWOODS.

These birds, in spite of their comparatively recent introduction—having been on the market only seven years—have attained popular favor on account of their general worth. They originated from the White Georgia Games and Light Brahmas, and inherit from both families excellent qualities. From their Brahma parentage a heavy body and from the Games a full, well-developed breast. Primarily they are a paying fowl, since they are not only good layers but also furnish excellent meat for the table, two very important considerations. They are a hardy stock, the young chicks enduring wet and dampness without injury. They grow rapidly and at ten weeks are ready for the broiler. Chicks just out of the shell are twice the size of Brahmas of same age, and when full grown, cocks weigh 10 to 12 pounds, hens 8 to 9 pounds. So much for utility. From the standpoint of beauty they are equally well up to the mark. They are a bird of handsome carriage and beautiful plumage, the color being inherited from the Brahmas. They have red combs, yellow beaks and legs and are close feathered like the Games. No fowl will show off to better advantage in your door yard. They are the coming breed.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

The variety of fowls known under the above name is noteworthy in many respects, and especially for the fact that it has its origin in England. The originator of this valuable breed of fowls is Mr. W. Cook, of Orpington House, St. Mary Cray. Mr. Cook is one of the foremost poultry breeders in England, and he has originated the Buff Orpington from three of the best breeds of fowls on the poultry list, viz.: Barred P. Rocks, Black Minorcas and Langshans. The first Orpingtons were black in color, but since then the Buff color has been established also, and they breed very true to color. The Buff Orpingtons are quite large. They are very hardy and most excellent layers of eggs tinted or brown in color. They possess good market qualities, as well as good laying qualities, and they make good mothers. They are quiet and are not given to high flying and to roaming from their home. Our breeding stock in this variety is of the very best, as we have imported the most of our breeders direct from England, and they all possess great individual merit. They are without doubt a most excellent breed, and we would recommend them in the strongest terms.

Sandusky, O.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—I hatched as fine a bunch of Buff Cochins out of the eggs I got from you as I ever saw, and they are admired by everyone who sees them; they just think them fine. Thanking you, I beg to remain, Yours truly, WM. G. SCHEID.

San Francisco, Cal.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The two roosters arrived Dec. 17th, all in fine shape and condition. Enclosed please find money order for $——for which send me a W. C. B. Polish and a W. F. B. Spanish cockerel. Send first class birds which I trust you will do.

Yours very truly, E. NEUGEBAUER.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

For a handsome bird and for egg producers the Leghorns stand at the head. There is no breed of fowls that lay so many eggs with little feed. Both the Rose and Single Comb Leghorns were originally imported from Leghorn, a seaport in Italy (hence their name). The Rose and Single Comb varieties are exactly alike in every respect excepting the comb. The low, compact rose combs are not so easily frozen and are a decided advantage in our climate. I have never seen a rose comb hen with a frozen comb. The Rose Comb Leghorns are of a medium size, have beautiful, gay plumage, white ear-lobes and yellow legs, are symmetrical in form and very active and pleasing in appearance, are very hardy, and chicks are easily raised on free range; they are great foragers, and in the summer season they require but little feed. They mature quickly, and pullets lay at an early age. For good, fine combs, pure white ear-lobes and fine plumage, my stock is not excelled.

Macon City, Mo.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The M. Bronze Tom received, and he is a fine bird. Am well pleased with him. Is this a young bird? I want to buy some Brown Leghorns. What do you think of them as layers and all round fowl? Kindly send me prices on them.

Yours truly, MALISSA TURNER.

Johnson City, Tenn.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The Cockerel received in fine shape. He is a good bird and I am well pleasedwith him. You will hear from me in a few weeks again. Please send me prices on five settings of eggs at once. Thanking you for the past shipment.

Very truly, J. P. METZER.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

THE Brown Leghorn is so well known by nearly everybody that to give it a full description would appear useless; and those who know them best like them best. The accompanying cut, we trust, will give you a very good idea of their beautiful appearance, and as egg producers they stand at the head. They are very hardy and mature early; pullets begin laying at four months old. Having a nice yellow skin, they make an excellent table fowl; they bear confinement as well the year around as any variety. Cocks weigh 6 pounds, hens 4½ pounds. Our birds are extra fine this year

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Fort Yates, N. D.

G. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The chickens arrived here some few days ago, to my best satisfaction. With best regards, I am, Yours truly, REV. FRANCIS GERIELNOYLER.

Port Huron, Mich.

G. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The trio of B. P. Rock arrived in good condition on Tuesday morning. I am very well pleased with them. Thanking you for promptness in filling this order, I am,

Yours truly, F. E. GOLDIE.

Union City, Mich.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The eggs were received all O. K. Should have acknowledged receipt of them but have been very busy and consequently it was neglected. I am,

Very resp'y, H. M. FOX.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

Rose Comb White Leghorns are identical with the Single Comb variety, except that the comb resembles the comb of the Hamburgs. They are much admired by poultry fanciers generally. Their freedom from frozen combs makes them more desirable for our Northern climate than the Single Comb variety. They are great layers and mature very early, and are an excellent table fowl. The pullets begin to lay when four months old. Our breeding pens of this variety are made up of the best stock in the country.

Whitewater, Wis.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The pair of Embden Geese arrived last night and proved satisfactory, they are nice geese. Thanks for the promptness you gave this order.

Yours resp'y, MEADOW GLEN POULTRY YARDS.

Glasford, Ill.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gentlemen: - The pair of Embden Geese arrived next day after being shipped and they are surely fine birds and all right. I want your price on a good pair W. F. B. Spanish at once. I am, Yours, ELEOIA SONNEMAKER.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Will write to let you know results of hatch from eggs bought of your firm. Out of 15 eggs hatched 12 as fine chicks as you would wish to see, they are fine, healthy chaps. I shall recommend you and your stock to my friends who desire to buy. You are the first man that I bought eggs of that hatched so well, and I have purchased a good many. Thanking you for your honest dealings. Yours,

W. HARDMAN.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

The White Leghorns resemble the Browns very closely except in color. In size they are about the same as the Brown, with nice yellow legs, bright red comb and wattles and white earlobes, and if properly attended to will furnish eggs winter and summer. They begin laying when about four months old. No fowl shows greater beauty on a green lawn than the White Leghorn, owing to its graceful symmetry and pure white plumage. I have the pure white strain. Finer birds than my pens contain are hard to find.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The trio of W. H. Turkeys arrived and am well pleased. Was surprised to find them so large as these, they surely are just fine, and will remember you with future orders. Accept my thanks. Yours truly, J. BROWN.

St. Augustine, Fla.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The trio of M. B. Turkeys arrived and am well pleased. Enclosed find money order for $——for 9 more M. Bronze hens. Ship them at once, do not delay.

Yours truly, IRA RINEHART.

Wells, Minn.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—I wish to inform you that the Silver S. Hamburg cockerel arrived and think he is fine, I am well pleased. Thank you for the promptness in filling my order.

M. BIERI.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.

This is one of the most popular varieties. It is a good general purpose fowl, having the qualities of a market fowl, i. e., compactness, yellow legs, heavy weight (cocks nine to eleven pounds, hens seven to eight and one-half pounds), from which there is but little waste in dressing, and, being a quick grower, they produce a fine broiler in a short time because they have short feathers, the nutriment required to put feathers on other breeds going to flesh, which is more juicy and tender in this breed than in a young turkey. Their breasts are very full. The Indian Game hens are good sitters and mothers, and the chicks are very hardy. In color the fowls are quite pretty; the bright brown shafts and the glossy green lacing make a beautiful contrast.

Chicks will eat whole wheat after the first week.

Don't feed until the second day after hatching, then sparingly for the first few days.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.

The Black Breasted Red Game is the best known, being the oldest breed and probably bred the most extensively of any variety of the Game family. They stand at the head, and they justly deserve their prominence. It is hardly necessary to give a full description of this old breed as it is so well known. Now we come to a difficult point; as all Games possess good qualities, and in size they are all about the same, except the Indian Game, they being somewhat heavier than other Games. They all possess courage and are very hardy and vigorous, but the B. B. R. is the standard fowl in the Game circle. In color they somewhat resemble the Brown Leghorn; but are larger than the Leghorn. The Games are all good mothers and good sitters, but not inveterate hatchers; and as to the laying qualities of the Game, they are all the same. One variety lays about the same as another, but are not supposed to lay as many eggs as the Leghorn. They range in that line about the same as the Plymouth Rock, Java and Wyandotte. Young chicks feather very rapidly and grow fast. Our stock of B. B. R. Games are all first-class individual birds; you are invited to give them a trial.

We can also supply B. B. R. Game Bantams. See Price List.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

WE cannot say enough about these beautiful fowls, as words fail to do them justice. They are without doubt one of the most handsome of our domestic fowls. Besides being so pretty, with their mottled plumage of white and black, they are noted for their continuous laying, being non-sitters, and great foragers, though will do well in confinement also. There is no breed that combines beauty and great laying qualities to a greater extent than the Silver Spangled Hamburg. We have a fine stock of these beauties they will surely give good results.

It never pays to have a bad egg in the basket.

Look out for draughts in the poultry house. Draughts mean roup.

Isolate promptly all fowls suspected with roup. You can tell it by their sneezing and by the whitish substance issuing from their nostrils.

Provide plenty of sharp grit, charcoal and dry bran.

Order from Catalogue, you will make no mistake. We keep faith with our customers.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

The White Faced Black Spanish is one of our handsomest fowls and best layers. Their eggs are very large, larger than almost any other breed. As the cut represents, they are black with white faces, red combs and wattles, forming such a contrast as to make them very showy and handsome. They are strictly non-sitters. We never knew one of them to sit. They are not very extensively known, and would recommend a larger and more general cultivation. Our stock is first class.

BUMBLE FOOT.

Bumble foot is caused by a bruise in some way, sometimes by flying down on bare stones or board floors.

TREATMENT—Make an incision in bottom of foot with sharp knife, remove the tumor and apply an ointment made as follows: One-half ounce gum camphor, 2 ounces spirits turpentine; then add 2 or 3 ounces goose or skunk's oil, apply to parts affected freely. Keep the foot wrapped up in soft cloths, to prevent dust and dirt getting in, and keep the patient on a soft straw bedding floor.

GOLDEN POLISH.

The Golden Polish are the same as the White Crested Black in this that they are a very old breed. They are quite pretty, the color of the hen being a golden bay, each feather ending with a black spangle, or is laced with black. The cock, on the breast, is a golden bay, each feather ending with a black spangle, or should be laced with black; so you see that they may either be laced with black or be spangled, either being right and in accordance with the standard. They are splendid layers of eggs, medium in size and usually white in color, yet we find many with a yellowish tint. They bear confinement to small enclosures remarkably well, and like other varieties of Polish, are not very good foragers, owing to the crest. The Polish are not generally high flyers, hence can easily be kept with an ordinary high fence. We have bred them for some time and find that the chicks grow rapidly and are remarkably hardy. They mature quite early and pullets begin laying when quite youug. They are very pretty and for fancy and the egg basket, we know of no breed that is better adapted than the Polish varieties. In size the Goldens are the same as the White Crested Black.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH are, in the eyes of fanciers, among the most beautiful of fowls. They are good layers of large, pure white eggs, and are never broody. They are very lively and pretty in their ways and especial favorites with ladies. Fine ones in good condition are sure to entice liberal purchasers everywhere. They are natives of Holland. They bear confinement well, are almost the same size as the Leghorns and in color are solid black throughout, excepting a large white crest. They are not as good foragers as some varieties, as their large crests obstruct their eyesight to some extent. For the lawn, village or city there is nothing more handsome than Polish of any variety. We have nearly 100 fine breeding birds of this variety and would advise you to try a few eggs if you want the best.

BLACK MINORCAS.

The Black Minorca is a well established breed of English fowls belonging to the Spanish varieties, and wherever bred are considered a valuable breed; are hardy both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early, and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers, and without doubt very profitable. Their adaptability to all soils and places, whether in confinement or allowed unlimited range, make them very popular and suitable to the city fancier as well as the farmer. Their plumage is pure black with a green or metallic lustre. The legs are featherless, clean, and of a dark slate color. The chief and striking ornament of the cock is his comb, which is very large, single, straight as an arrow and evenly serrated; has a large flowing tail, carried somewhat high. The comb of the hen lies over on one side of the face in a peculiar double fold, similar to that of the Leghorn, but much larger. Wattles are in proportion to the combs. The face is red, but the lobes are of pure white, and show up very distinctly. They are very stylish, having a stately, upright carriage, close, compact body, medium low, and are of a stouter and squarer build than the Spanish. Standard weight for cock, 8 pounds; hens, 6½ pounds. Our stock is superb, and we think will please you.

WHITE MINORCAS.

IT is difficult for us to determine just how the White Minorcas originated. It is, however, well known that all black fowls will throw white birds sometimes and it is undoubtedly a fact that the White Minorcas originated in this way. The White Minorcas are pure white in plumage and are very stylish and attractive. Their combs, wattles and earlobes are the same as in the black variety and their general qualities are about the same as those of their black cousins. The standard weight of the White Minorca cock is eight pounds, hens six and one-half pounds. Our breeding stock of the above variety is of the very best and if you order eggs from us you will not be disappointed.

Youngston, O.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gents:—

The W. C. B. Polish arrived all safe. Had them at a Poultry show; they scored, 1 pullet 94¼; 2 scored 95, and the other 96, cockerel 93. I am well pleased with my deal. I herewith enclose Money Order for a trio of Geese and a pen of Minorcas. Trusting to receive good birds. Thanking you for the promptness in filling my order. I am,

Yours truly,

A. FURGES.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

The Buff Leghorn was first imported from England, and is not, as some fanciers suppose, a made up variety by crossing. They have not been bred long enough to get a solid buff color on all specimens, but are being perfected each year, and they are one of the last breeds that we should discard. They awaken the admiration of all who see them; they are the handsomest of all the Leghorn family, having the beautiful buff color. In size they rank with other Leghorns. They are small eaters and bear confinement well, but are good foragers when allowed to roam. We have some very fine specimens of this variety, as fine as can be obtained anywhere.

Chicago, Ill.

GEO. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Sirs:—The B. B. R. Games arrived to my entire satisfaction and found them satisfactory in every way. Am well pleased with them. Trusting we may have future dealings.

Yours truly, M. E. REID.

Harris, Mo.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, FREEPORT, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The Toulouse Goose arrived all right in good shape and I am well pleased with the bird. Hope I will have good luck. Give me prices on eggs of Hamburgs, Rocks and Wyandottes. Thanking you for prompt attention to my order.

Yours very truly, P. N. BUTCHER.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

The Andalusian is one of the prettiest specimens of the feathered race. Their plumage is of a dark and light blue color. They are called the Blue Andalusian, and are the only variety of their class. They are not as popular in this country as they should be, owing to the sentiment against white skin and blue shanks. English and French poultrymen prefer these qualities in a bird, and with them it is very popular. They are non-sitters and splendid layers of large white eggs, averaging in size those of the Minorcas. Specimens of their eggs have been seen in competition, and the award of merit bestowed for size and weight. The chicks are hardy, mature easly, pullets begin laying when five months old. For farm purposes they are of the same class as the Leghorn and Minorca, the preference being only in color of their plumage. For fancy purposes they are the ideal on account of their beautiful blue plumage.

Sycamore, Ill.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gents:—The two Buff Cochin males arrived and I am well satisfied. Thanks for your promptness. Yours truly, MRS. C. G. SABIN.

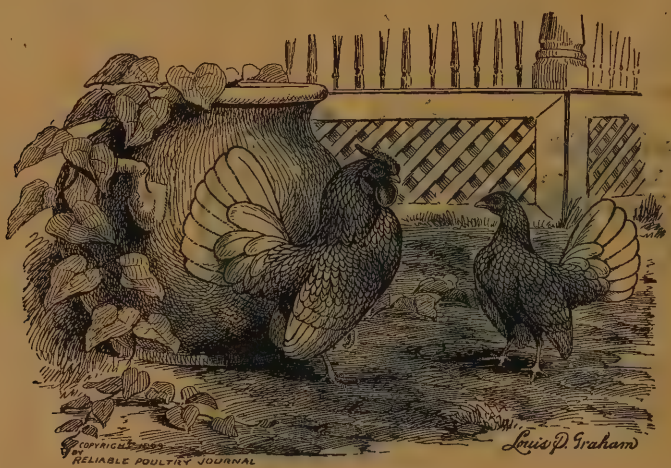
Vale, S. D.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The trio of White Rocks arrived safe and in good shape, they proved satisfactory and am well pleased. Give me prices on eggs, as I want to get several kinds. You will oblige, Yours respectfully, WM. UREN.

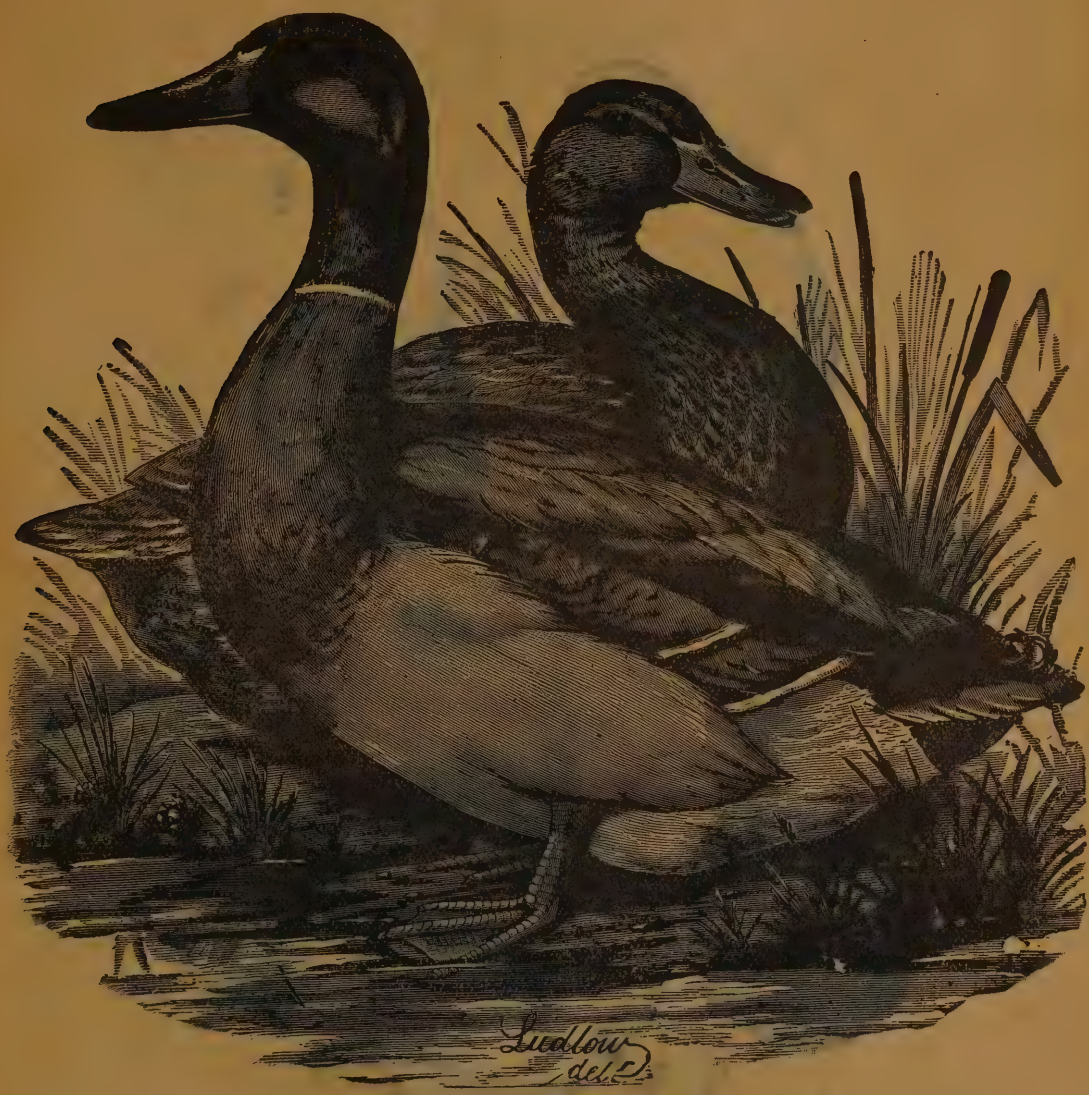
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

This illustration gives no adequate idea of this beautiful breed of Bantams. In color they are a golden buff, the same as the Buff Cochin, except the cock is usually dark, almost chestnut. They are very quiet and tame, making the very finest pets. Chicks are easily raised, and are hardy both as fowls and chicks. They bear confinement well, thrive just as well in small yards as running at large, and are fine pets to have on a nice, green lawn, where they command the admiration of all who see them. We have secured a pen of these little beauties that is hard to beat, and can supply our patrons with something choice in this variety.



GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

One of the oldest and best known varieties of Bantams is the Golden Sebright. In color they are a golden yellow, laced with black. The Sebrights are a true fancy fowl and they are very stylish and dignified. This variety of Bantams is quite small; the standard weight of the cock is twenty-six ounces; hen, twenty-two ounces. Our stock is first-class and attracts the attention of all who visit our farm.



ROUEN DUCKS.

These fowls are perfect beauties, and very hardy, of large size and good layers. The drakes vary in color from the ducks, having lustrous green heads with a white ring on the neck which divides the color. The ring goes half way around the neck. The breast is of a reddish or claret color; black body, finely penciled with little dots of grayish white. The duck is gray in plumage, penciled with gray or brownish gray, of good size, generally weighing from 8 to 10 pounds. Rouen and Pekin are bred the most of all the duck tribe. I have bred my ducks all large for general utility, fine feathers and egg productiveness. My Rouen ducks have become so well known for size that it is useless to describe them.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

This peerless breed of ducks weigh from 15 to 20 pounds per pair. Their plumage is a creamy white; their legs and beak are an orange color; they are good layers, laying from 80 to 100 eggs in a season. Their eggs hatch well and the ducklings are easily raised if properly cared for, and will mature in eight weeks. They need no water to swim in; will do just as well without it. We have a fine selected stock to breed from this season.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

The Indian Runner is considered the egg machine of the duck family, the same as the Leghorn is of the chicken. They are very hardy and mature early. The head of the drake and duck is light fawn or gray, but fawn and white preferred. A line of white about one-eighth of an inch wide should divide the bill from the head marking. The beak is yellow, spotted with green, when young, green when fully developed with a black bean. Their breast is of light fawn or gray evenly cut about half way between the point of the breast bone and legs. Their back is gray throughout. Their body is same color as back. Wings, the shoulders, top part of wings and tail same color as the breast. Tail, light fawn or gray which in the drake is frequently a shade darker than the body color. Legs and toes, a deep bright yellow. They are the bantams of the duck family in weight, drakes weigh 5 lbs; ducks, 4 lbs. It is said they have been known to lay as many as 135 eggs per year. Our stock of Indian Runners is fine, having first prize winners in our yard; we having won 1st duck and drake in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. We can please you.

Henderson, N. C.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The chickens arrived and found to be satisfactory in every respect. Give me prices on two more hens by return mail, and oblige.

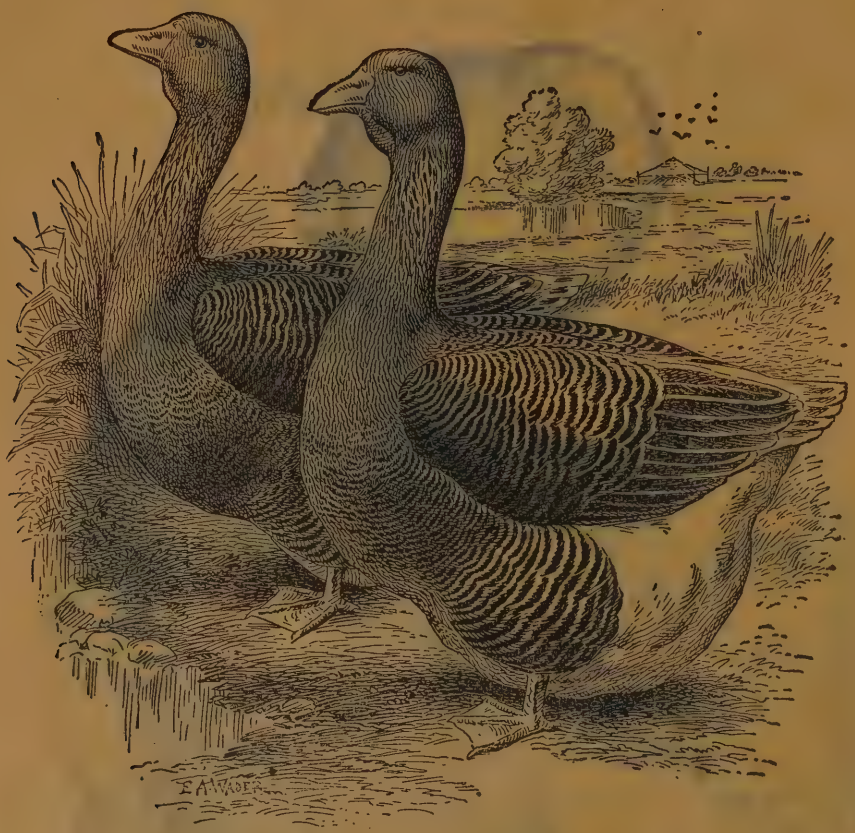
Yours truly,
R. G. WORTHAM.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gents:—The Barred P. Rock cockerel arrived yesterday, and was well pleased to find you had sent as good a bird as this, and think him well worth the money invested. I want to get some Bronze Turkey eggs at once, give me prices.

Yours resp'y, MRS. SABAN WILLIAMS.

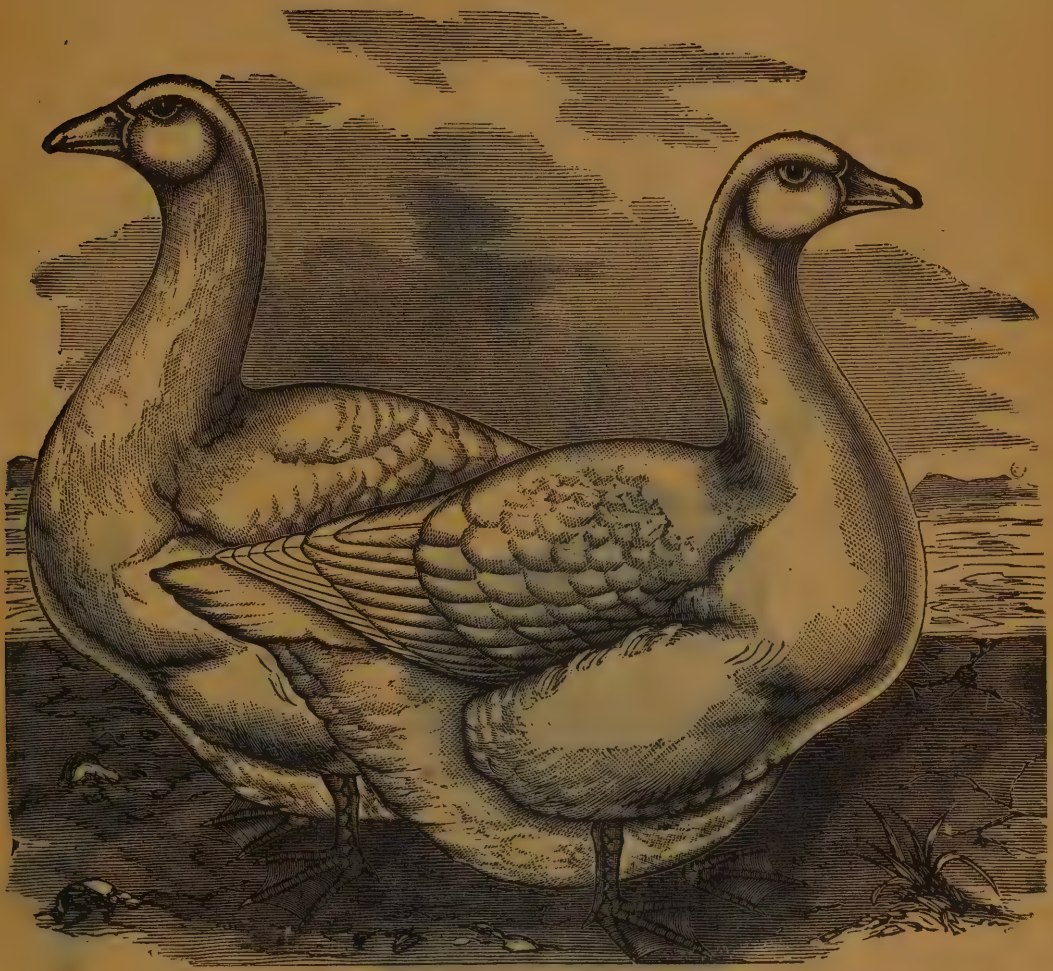


TOULOUSE GEESE.

THEY were originally from the city of Toulouse, on the Garonne river, in the South of France. They are extremely large; when four years old, and extra well fatted, they have weighed forty to 50 pounds to a pair, but their average weight in laying condition is about thirty pounds per pair. The geese lay from thirty to forty eggs in a season. Their eggs hatch well; the goslings are much stronger than common ones. They grow very rapidly; when three months old will weigh fifteen to eighteen pounds. Their feathers are of the best, and they often will average half a pound of feathers a "picking." They are small feeders, do not require any feed but pasture, except in cold weather. In color geese and ganders are just alike, a uniform gray; breast and under part of body a shade lighter; good disposition; easily fenced; breed at one year old, and in every way are profitable. The sexes are distinguished by their form and voices. Ganders are taller, more upright, have larger necks, and gabble in a higher, finer and more rapid tone than the goose, the voice of which is low, deep bass and slower.

Gather the eggs for hatching before they get chilled. Chilled eggs are worth only fifteen cents per dozen.

Hens that are apt to take on fat too rapidly for the best results to the egg basket should be fed with bran and ground oats instead of corn. Plenty of green food is essential.



EMBDEN GEESE.

The Embdens are an excellent breed of geese. In size they are about the same as the Toulouse and in laying qualities they are about the same, but in color they are a pure white, of course we must concede that this is one point in favor of the Embden, as the pure white feathers are considered much nicer than gray feathers, however, they are no better. The expense of keeping them is very small where a grass run and plenty of water is provided for them. They are very hardy, and goslings grow very fast with good care for the first two or three weeks, from which time they will help themselves if plenty of water and grass is provided for them.

Toledo, Ohio.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The Golden Wyandotte cockerel arrived all O. K. and find him to be an excellent bird. Allow me to thank you for the selection you made. He is entirely satisfactory in every respect. Kindly send me your new catalogue.

Very truly yours, MARTIN GAST.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

The Bronze Turkeys are the finest and largest of all the breeds that have sprung from the wild turkey of the forests; they can be safely put at the head of the list. Young birds from strong parents on a good range grow rapidly through the summer, and if well fed in October will weigh, by the last of November, cocks 18 to 24 pounds, hens 14 to 18 pounds. Their after growth depends much on feed, if well fed the young toms will gain about three pounds per month and the hens about two pounds until February. Birds from our stock are first prize winners.

Midland, Mo.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Gents:—The trio of Partridge Cochins arrived in good condition and am certainly pleased with these birds and think I have the best of my neighbors in buying Partridge Cochins. My father, who has been breeding this variety for years, says they are a No. 1 trio. I will speak well of your fair dealings. I will send for more stock and eggs in the near future. Thanking you for the promptness and honest dealings, I am,

Yours very truly, GEO. SMITH.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

A great many people object to turkeys on account of their roaming habits. If one has close neighbors and does not have a large farm he should let the large Bronze Turkeys alone. Owing to their probable wild ancestry they are possessed of the most rambling tendencies.

The White Holland Turkey, as the name implies, came originally from the home of the Dutch, and have Domestic habits implanted in them in the land of their birth. The White Holland has of late years taken such strides forward in size and hardiness that it now is considered one of the very best turkeys. As egg producers they far outrank the Bronze. They bear confinement well and are fully as ornamental as any domestic fowl. All in all, for the breeder with limited space, or the amateur poultry fancier, who keeps a few choice birds on a small suburban place, the White Hollands fill the bill as far as turkeys are concerned. They are domestic, ornamental, and make the choicest of Thanksgiving dinners. Our stock of this variety is noted for its size and general good qualities.

Daggett, Ill.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—The Golden Wyandotte cock and the R. C. B. Leghorn cockerel arrived and think they are just fine. Please accept my thanks for prompt shipment.

Yours truly, CHAS. GINTER.

Genoa, Wis.

GEO. P. HARTMAN & SONS, Freeport, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—Received the Buff Rock chickens the 14th and am well pleased. They are better than I expected for the price. They are far better than some I paid double the price for. Thanking you, I remain, Resp'y yours, WM. J. OUTCELT.

WHITE AND PEARL GUINEA FOWLS.

Guinea Fowls, unlike most breeds of fowls, are of a wild disposition and the more they run wild the better the quality of flesh, which is equal to pheasant. The eggs are of a creamy color and much sought after for culinary purposes. They are very hardy when matured and prefer to roost out on trees, or plantations.

WHITE FANTAIL PIGEONS.

The Fantail seems to come very near to the Pouter, and its origin is from India. Some divide them into two classes, English and Scotch Fantails.

White Fantail Pigeons, $3.00 per pair.

No single breed of fowls will answer all requirements. If the object is to secure eggs without regard to the sale of fowls, a non-sitting breed is best. If broilers and fowls are the object, the market breeds should be preferred.

WHEN A POOR HATCH.

We will duplicate all orders for eggs at just one-half price of single setting rates, when less than seven out of thirteen prove fertile.

Eggs from the different matings are tested to see if they are reasonably fertile. We do not ship eggs from any variety unless we know they are mated with good, vigorous males.

From July 1st till August 15th, we sell eggs at $1.00 per setting.

No duplicates for poor hatch on July and August prices at less than original price paid

HOW WE SHIP EGGS.

We ship eggs in all new light baskets, made expressly for our trade. By our method of packing we can ship them to any part of the world with perfect safety.

We warrant all eggs shipped by us to reach your nearest express office in good condition, and in case they do not, we will duplicate all eggs broken in transit, free of charge, but purchaser must pay express charges on them.

HOW WE SHIP FOWLS.

Our fowls are all shipped in nice, light new coops, made on the latest approved plans. Food and water are provided for the journey without extra expense. We have shipped fowls to nearly every country on the globe, and they have reached their destination every time in safety.

We warrant all our shipments to reach destination in good condition.

We guarantee our stock to be as represented and if found not so, it can be returned and your money refunded, less express charges.

BEST QUALITY! MODERATE PRICES!

The prices quoted for eggs are as low as we can afford to make them and send you eggs from first class thoroughbred stock. Any breeder who offers to sell at a less price must either send you eggs from a inferior stock or lose money.

LEG BANDS.

12 for 15 cents. 25 for 30 cents. 50 for 50 cents. 100 for 90 cents.

OYSTER SHELL.

100 pounds for 90 cents. 200 pounds for $1.75. 500 pounds for $4.25.

HOW AND WHAT TO FEED.

For ten hens one quart of grain is sufficient for a day's ration. Especially for the smaller breeds.

However, Brahmas or Cochins, if they do not have access to green food, will require about one quart to five hens during laying season.

All fowls relish a cooked breakfast or dinner, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, or anything in the way of scraps from the table, equal parts of corn and oats ground together, and middlings boiled or steamed, if served while warm makes a good breakfast for laying hens. Another good food for the morning ration is corn chop, ten pounds; barley chop, ten pounds; middlings, five pounds, and bran, five pounds. Mix all together, then scald with just enough boiling water to make a thick mash; add sufficient water or milk to cool so that it can be readily eaten by the fowls.

For an evening food we usually give whole grain, either wheat, barley or oats. Corn is not good food in summer, as it does not contain the required ingredients to produce an abundant supply of eggs, and is productive of too much heat. Never feed corn during the laying season except that part contained in the soft mash which is given to the fowls in the morning. Another important factor in egg production is green food. In order to have fowls do best, they must be supplied with yards large enough to furnish an abundant supply of grass. However, if there is no room for this accommodation, they must be supplied some other way, which may be done by mowing grass and cutting it fine by running it though a clover cutter. Fowls fed with grass thus prepared will do quite well, and they eat it very readily. If they are supplied with sufficient cut grass in small yards they will lay as many eggs and thrive just as well as those in larger yards where they can eat grass at will.

LIGHT IN POULTRY HOUSES.

With our long experience in the Poultry business, and with many different kinds of poultry houses, I have found that light is the great requisite for the health of the flock. It is indispensable, and should be provided in abundance. We do not wish to be understood to say that light and sunshine is all that is necessary to make Poultry raising profitable; but it is one of the great essentials in keeping the flock in a healthy condition, and unless this can be accomplished, there can be no profit in poultry culture.

Light and sunshine are the greatest known absorbents, and if properly supplied your poultry house will be dry and sweet, which is almost an absolute guarantee of good health among your fowls. When there is insufficient light and sunshine, the poultry house will take on dampness, which frequently will be so heavy as to condense upon the walls, making them quite wet at times, and in severe cold weather it will form into frost, thus causing a very damp chill thoughout the poultry house, bringing on such diseases as cold, catarrh, roup, etc.

ABOUT THE POULTRY YARD.

It is especially true of the poultry yard that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. An intimate every day and every hour acquaintance with the flock is what leads up to the profits. Do not become disgusted with their appearance at moulting time, but give them all the more care.

If cockerels are separated from the hens at an early age they may be grown to a large size and still be excellent food for the table; at least so say those who are opponents of caponizing. They claim that a considerable portion of the birds sold in the Parisian markets are but cockerels which have never been allowed to run with the hens.

To make good layers hens must have a regular and sufficient supply of egg forming material. On a good range in summer they can generally find this for themselves, but when shut up in winter they cannot be expected to do well unless their feeding is well looked after. Lime for shells and meat for meat.

When space is limited be all the more careful about keeping the quarters clean, especially if the chickens cannot get out much, and do not over stock. It is not too much even if there is a little cleaning made under the roosts every morning, at the time the stable is cared for.

BIG PROFIT IN RAISING FANCY POULTRY.

We know of no line of business that pays quite so well as Poultry. Considering the small amount of money required to start into the business, there is nothing that will in any way compare with Poultry raising as a money maker. For some years we have observed very closely many of the different industries, and according to our observation there is absolutely nothing that will bring you as large and quick returns with as little expense as the raising of good poultry.

If you will invest as much money for a start in the Poultry business as you would in any other line, you will find that if you keep a correct account of everything you will be agreeably surprised at the end of the year at the large dividend declared in your favor.

For example, we'll show you what can be made from one small pen of choice Golden Wyandottes or any other good thoroughbred kind of fowl.

EXPENSE.

One cock and five pullets	$18.00.
Express on same	3.00.
One small house and yard	12.00
Feed for chicks and breeding stock	70.00.
Care and attendance	10.00.
	$113.00.

The five hens will lay during the hatching season (which is from March 1st until June 15th) at least four hundred eggs, or an average of 80 eggs each. Set all these eggs, and with only fair success, you will hatch 60 per cent. of the eggs, which will give you 240 chicks. Allow 25 per cent. loss on the chicks and you have left 190 grown up young chickens, which are easily worth in a bunch 75 cents each, making a total of $142.50 for the young chicks. You still have the old birds, which are worth at least 60 per cent. of the price you first paid for them, making another item of $10.80 to your asset. You have the small house and yard, worth practically the same as you paid for it, say $11.00. The five hens will lay at least 40 dozen more eggs than you have hatched, which are worth 20 cents per dozen, making an asset of $8.00 more.

Thus your record will sum up something like this:

INCOME.

Eggs sold to market	$ 8.00.
Chicks raised and sold	142.50
Old stock on hand	10.80.
Poultry house and yard	11.00.
Total income	$172.30.
Total expense	113.00.
Net profit	$ 59.30.

It will be noticed that the money invested has all been paid back the first year, besides there is a net profit of $59.30. Not only have you realized 52 per cent. on your money, but in addition to this, you have all the money you invested paid back to you the first year. These calculations have been made on the basis of keeping the fowls in town where you must buy all the feed for them. In the country, where fowls and chicks can run at large, the expense of raising them would be reduced at least 50 per cent., as there would be much less feed required, owing to the fact that they can find much of their own living. Where is there anything that pays as well as the poultry business, when the best breeds are kept? The business is growing better from year to year. It can never stop, because we must have them, and all we can possibly raise all the time. Our advice is to start into the fancy poultry business at once. Start right and keep at it, and you will be successful.

Price of Choice Fowls for Breeding Purposes.

	Single Bird.	Pair.	Trio.	Pen.
Light Brahmas	$2.75	$5.00	$ 6.75	$10.50
Buff Cochin	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Partridge Cochin	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Black Cochin	3.50	6.00	9.00	14.00
White Cochin	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
Black Langshan	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
White Langshan	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
White Wonders	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
Sherwoods	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
Silver G. Dorking	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
R. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
Buckeye Reds	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
Barred P. Rocks	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Buff P. Rocks	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
White P. Rocks	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Buff Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Silver L. Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Golden L. Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
White Wyandottes	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
R. C. B. Leghorns	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
S. C. B. Leghorns	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
R. C. W. Leghorns	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
S. C. Buff Leghorns	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Mottled Javas	3.00	5.50	7.00	11.00
Cornish I. Games	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
B. B. R. Games	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
S. S. Hamburgs	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
W. F. B. Spanish	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Golden Polish	3.50	6.00	8.00	12.00
W. C. B. Polish	3.50	6.50	9.00	13.00
White Minorcas	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Black Minorcas	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Blue Andalusian	3.00	5.50	7.50	11.50
B. B. R. Game Bantams	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Buff Cochin Bantam	2.75	5.00	6.75	10.50
Pekin Ducks	2.50	4.50	6.00	9.00
I. R. Ducks	3.00	5.00	7.00	11.00
Rouen Ducks	2.75	5.00	7.00	11.00
Colored Muscovy Ducks	3.00	5.00	7.00	11.00
W. C. White Ducks	3.00	5.00	7.00	11.00
Toulouse Geese	4.00	7.50	10.50	17.00
Embden Geese	4.00	7.50	10.50	17.00
M. B. Turkeys	5.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
W. Holland Turkeys	5.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
White Guineas		4.00	6.00	
Pearl Guineas		4.00	6.00	
White Fan Tail Pigeons		3.00		
Jacobin Pigeons		3.00		
Homer Pigeons		3.00		

Prices of Strictly Fresh Eggs for Hatching from Select Matings of Finest Thoroughbred Fowls.

	Per 13.	Per 26.	Per 40.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Light Brahmas	$1.75	$3.00	$4.00	$4.75	$ 8.00
Buff Cochin	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Partridge Cochin	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Black Cochin	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
White Cochin	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
Black Langshan	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
White Langshan	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
White Wonders	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
Sherwoods	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
Buff Orpingtons	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
Silver G. Dorking	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
R. I. Reds	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
Buckeye Reds	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
Barred P. Rocks	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
White P. Rocks	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Buff P. Rocks	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Silver L. Wyandottes	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Buff Wyandottes	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Golden L. Wyandottes	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
White Wyandottes	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
R. C. B. Leghorns	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
S. C. B. Leghorns	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
R. C. W. Leghorns	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
S. C. Buff Leghorns	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
C. I. Games	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
B. B. R. Games	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
S. S. Hamburgs	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
W. F. B. Spanish	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Golden Polish	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
W. C. B. Polish	2.25	4.00	6.00		
White Minorcas	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Black Minorcas	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.75	8.00
Blue Andalusian	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.75	10.00
B. B. R. Game Bantams	1.75	3.00	4.00		
Buff Cochin Bantam	1.75	3.00	4.00		
White Cochin Bantam	1.75	3.00			
Pekin Ducks	1.50	2.75	3.75	4.00	8.00
Rouen Ducks	1.75	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Indian R. Ducks	2.00	3.50			
Colored Muscovy Ducks	2.00	3.75			
W. C. White Ducks	No Eggs For Sale.				
Toulouse Geese	2.50	4.50	6.00		
Embden Geese	2.50	4.50	6.00		
Bronze Turkeys	2.75	5.00	7.00		
W. Holland Turkeys	2.75	5.00	7.00		

Junior Members of the firm " GEORGE P. HARTMAN & SONS "

WHY YOU SHOULD SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Our fowls are northern raised which makes them hardy, healthy and vigorous, more so than those raised in southern climates. Our prices are lower than those of any other breeder, considering the stock we offer. This is our tenth year of experience in breeding fancy poultry and we have improved our stock to the highest standard of excellence, which is plainly shown by our show record. We have proven that our fowls are equal and in many cases superior to those of the specialty breeders. They have one breed, but prices from $5.00 to $10.00 per setting of eggs and stock from $5.00 to $15.00 per bird. As we breed so many varieties, we can sell at a much cheaper price; it does not cost us any more to advertise our many breeds than the breeder of one variety. We have but one business to attend to, which is the poultry business, and we give it our entire time and attention. All fowls are personally selected by us before they are shipped out. We sell fowls and eggs under a strict guarantee, which is the strongest of any breeder. If our fowls do not please, you can return them and your money will be cheerfully refunded less express charges. If less than seven out of thirteen eggs hatch we will duplicate your order at one half single setting rate. On our farm the fowls have plenty of room from the time they are hatched till grown up. Our yards are very large, in fact much larger than those of other breeders, in which an abundance of grass is grown, so necessary to the health of all fowls, from which a larger per cent of eggs are obtained.

A CHANGE OF BLOOD EACH YEAR.

Each year we change our matings thus making it possible to supply all our old customers with new blood, keeping their stock strong and producing fertile eggs. The male is one-half of the breeding pen. We have seen a througbred male crossed with culls and the offspring was hard to tell from thoroughbreds. No breeder can succeed with poor stock. One setting of eggs from a pen of first class birds is worth more than one hundred eggs from poor matings. The poultry business may be started by any one. If they only have a small capital, be-

gin slowly at first. If necessary buy a few fowls or a few eggs and work up. Many a family is living in comfort and luxury from the product of a small poultry business, where a few years ago the income depended on the wages from the head of the family. Poultry business gives the man and woman with spirit and ambition an opportunity to become his own master and live a wholesome, out-door life. Thousands of our customers are now making money from stock or eggs which originally came from the Glenwood Poultry Farm, and there is still room for more. If you want to make money and have a nice agreeable business, which will provide quick returns, while it yields profit on a small investment far beyond that of any other business we know anything about, then try pure bred poultry and you will not be disappointed. There is no branch of business that will pay as well for the capital and labor invested as poultry raising if they have common care.

WHICH VARIETY IS BEST.

Different people admire different breeds. No doubt many of you have your preferences already; if it was not so, one variety of poultry would be all we would want, but among men and women there is a great diversity of opinion and it is necessary to have many varieties of fancy poultry so that the most exacting tastes may be satisfied.

I never saw a person yet that could represent the interests of any one variety in so clear and convincing a manner that all would consider them best. The kind for you to keep is the kind you like best.

EGGS OR FOWLS TO START WITH.

We older breeders are often asked, which is best, eggs or fowls, to start with? Now this is a question that cannot be answered very easily or satisfactorily without considerable thought and investigation, as circumstances have so much to do with it.

If the purchaser has the means and is anxious to enjoy the fowls as soon as possible, why, of course, nothing but the fowls will do, as he cannot wait to get a start from eggs in his impatience and desire to see and care for the fowls.

It is certainly the cheapest way to buy good eggs from an honest breeder; when a fair hatch is obtained and the chicks raised to maturity it is a very inexpensive way to get a start of the best stock, and you stand just as good a chance of raising something extra fine as he does; birds you can hardly buy of him for love or money. Suppose you only buy two settings of eggs and get a fair hatch.

Quite often one has a chance of selling two or three cockerels in the fall which would more than pay the first cost of the eggs.

GOOD STOCK.

Why is it that so many of those who start or undertake to establish themselves in the thoroughbred poultry business, undertake it with inferior stock? They are certainly laboring under a great mistake. It is out of the question to breed fine stock from ordinary fowls, indeed it is a waste of time and money to undertake it. In starting one cannot be too careful as to the foundation he is laying, for on this depends his future success or failure. If one starts with poor stock he may work for years and then have the same, as like begets like; of course he may improve them to a certain extent, but it will be slow business. Good stock should be purchased from some reliable breeder, which is the first step toward success. Then by taking one or more good poultry papers, so as to learn the proper ways of mating, feeding and caring for them, he may rest assured of having a flock of birds he will be proud of.

A hen laying 150 eggs a year will have produced about two pounds of pure carbonated lime. A portion of this is derived from natural foods, but the most of it is obtained from the small mineral particles which fowls are constantly picking from the earth. Hence it will be seen how important it is that fowls in confinement be supplied with shell-forming material.

Experience has demonstrated the value of clover for egg-production time and again. Clover has just the material in it to form eggshell, and hence it becomes an essential part of every ration fed to the chickens. It may not be generally understood that there are nearly 30 pounds of lime contained in each 1000 pounds of clover. The chickens fed daily with clover will consequently prove better egg layers than those denied it. The clover hay should be given to the chickens in winter in quantities sufficient to satisfy them and to make them eat more it is desirable sometimes to prepare it in various ways.

If you want to make more profit out of your poultry and derive more pleasure also we would advice you to raise one or more distinguished breeds, of which we herewith present illustrations and descriptions of the best breeds for the farmer or the city lot. The cheapest way to begin raising fancy poultry, is with eggs for hatching. The best, but more expensive way is, to buy a few trios in the Fall of the year, study their habits, character and points of quality, and by intelligent management and proper care you will soon have a fine lot of fancy poultry which you can sell at good prices to your neighbors and friends. The business can be increased to a profitable one, if properly handled by you.

ORDER SHEET.

PLEASE STATE IN WHAT PAPER YOU SAW OUR ADVERTISEMENT.

Date.....190...

GLENWOOD POULTRY FARM,

GEORGE P. HARTMAN & SONS, Props., Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

Breeders of FANCY POULTRY.

Name.....

Post Office.....

County.....

State.....

Express Office.....

Name of Express Company.....

Postal Order, $.....

Express Order, ...

Draft, - - .....

Cash, - - .....

.....

Total, $.....

NAMES OF VARIETIES.	Male B'ds.	Fem'le B'd's.	No. Eggs	AMOUNT
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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In forwarding your order mention second choice should there be any.

TEAR OFF HERE

Some Pointers About Poultry Raising.

SOME POINTERS ABOUT POULTRY RAISING.

Very fat fowls are poor breeders, and are more liable to lay soft shelled eggs. Give the hens intended for breeders sweet, nourishing food and keep them in motion, but be careful not to overfeed with corn in any form.

The wise poultryman sells as soon after maturity as a good price can be obtained; he has a definite purpose when he feeds, and gives such treatment as is essential to the procuring of the best growth and condition. Only business methods pay in any business.

England paid $22,000,000 for poultry and eggs last year from other countries. This is true, notwithstanding it raised more of its own than ever before. In fact, the consumption of these products of the farm it greatly on the increase the world over.

With the use of very simple tools it is easy to keep the hen house in good shape. There should be a large bucket of light weight, a garden rake with which to gather up the feathers and litter from the floor, a piece of thin board for cleaning off roost board, and a shovel.

It is thought by many that the symmetry and the quality of the offspring can be largely influenced by care in the selection of the eggs for hatching; that those from defective fowls of any sort should not be used, and that eggs uniform in color and size give the best results.

Poultry requires feed, and America has the feed in the greatest abundance, and can produce poultry to feed the world. With our improved breeds, incubators, modern poultry houses and poultry palace cars, there is no limit to the production of table poultry and eggs for the city market.

A few hens in a single enclosure will pay a profit invariably, if properly cared for, but a lot of neglected, crowded fowls will seldom return the food they consume. It does not follow that you can get $200 net profit from 100 hens just because 10 hens brought you $20.

A Massachusetts farmer is reported to be making $4,000 a year out of his poultry because he has caught onto the knack of doing things in just the right way. The farm is the right place for chickens, and the man or woman with right qualifications can make the fortune if they make the effort.

It has been thought that poultry could not be successfully raised in large numbers, but the science of breeding and poultry management has developed the way with the incubators and the separating of the flock into small numbers. Improved breeds are kept by thousands by some of the larger poultrymen near the cities.

The fattening of fowls for the market is a thing which can be done quickly if the appetite is properly tempted. While thus crowding them it pays to give them clear food and often rather than to keep a supply before them all the time. Do not sell your surplus roosters for a song, but shut them up in a quiet place, and feed them heartily for a few weeks.

Prompt action may prevent the spread of dicease among the flock and great loss to the owner. A very sick hen is not worth doctoring, unless she is of special value, and the sooner her head comes off the better for all concerned.

In the first place a preventive is much better than a cure, and as such we recommend keeping the chick in a clean, warm, dry place. Cold damp ground and bottom heated brooders are the prime causes for cramp and rheumatism among chicks. When first discovered among chicks that are being raised by the hens, remove them inside of a building having a good floor covered with good dry earth and on the earth a little fine straw, then good food with a little tonic fed to them in the soft mash is necessary. The soft mash should consist of wheat bran two parts, corn meal one part, wheat shorts or middlings two parts, with a little linseed meal, and for every dozen chicks add a heaping teaspoonful of Royal Condition Powder. This ration should be fed to them two times each day.

Poultry Diseases and Their Cures.

ROUP.

Roup is readily distinguished from other diseases by certain symptoms, and treatment should be begun at once. The fowls affected will be feverish and lose their appetite. A watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes is noticeable; the throats will be inflamed and little whitish patches appear. The fowls lose all energy and will remain on the roost or huddle together as if suffering from the cold. In the more advanced stages of the disease, the discharge from the nostrils gradually grows thicker, closing up the nasal passage and forcing the bird to breath through its mouth; the glands about the eyes will swell and eventually destroy the sight entirely; the fowl becomes weak, thoroughly exhausted, and soon dies unless relieved.

Our personal experience and the experience of our many friends has taught us that the most satisfactory way of treating this disease is to use Hartman's Roup Cure. It is not our intention to turn the foregoing information into an advertisement for our own remedy, but we know of nothing else so good to suggest. Used according to directions, its curative power is greater than any other remedy we know of. A box will be sent to any address postage paid for 50c.

CANKER.

Our experience teaches us that Canker is simply another form of roup; therefore, it should be treated in the same manner. It is caused by bad sanitary conditions or musty, unwholesome food. The symptoms are a watery discharge at the eyes and running sore on the head, in the mouth and throat. The correct treatment is to remove the canker from the mouth with a stick and give the fowls Hartman's Canker Cure according to directions, and a cure will be effected in a short time. Fowls that have canker are out of condition. Our Hen-Tone will soon put your fowls in a healthy condition. Always use it according to directions.

SORE HEADS.

Sore heads on chickens, cuts and scratches from fighting can easily be healed if attended to at once. Make an ointment of equal parts of lard and vaseline, apply to affected parts once a day until cured. A little sulphur added to the above, thickened to a paste, makes a desirable remedy for scaly legs.

FROZEN COMBS.

As soon as you find a frozen comb, if the frost is not yet out, apply kerosene. After a few hours apply glycerine. An ointment made of vaseline and witch-hazel applied to the frozen parts will also effect a cure.

FOWLS MOULTING OR SHEDDING FEATHERS.

This is a critical period and all fowls should have the best of care while moulting. It requires about ten weeks for a fowl to moult. Our Wonderful Prescription is the best article we have ever found for moulting fowls. Feeding plenty of corn will be found beneficial, and in addition a little linseed oil meal put in the morning mash will hasten the process.

SOFT SHELLED EGGS.

Soft shelled eggs can easily be prevented by the liberal use of oyster shells, granulated bone, old mortar or gravel. This will also promote the laying qualities to a greater extent. Where fowls do not get sufficient grit, cases of crop bound and soft shelled eggs will be found, and some cases of feather eating.

BODY AND SHAFT LICE.

Body and shaft lice live on the bodies of fowls both winter and summer. Take Hartman's Insect Powder and dust the fowl thoroughly; after this is done, fill your dust boxes with road dust in which mix about one-fourth as much powder as you have dust. This can be used on sitting hens also without injury to the eggs, and the chicks will come into the world free from vermin. Road dust alone is an excellent lice exterminator. Fill the dust boxes with it and see how quickly the lice leave the hens.

COOP LICE.

Coop lice multiply very rapidly in warm weather only. The coop lice lie dormant in the cold weather, but in our warmer states the lice enjoy longer periods of activity. Coop lice work at night when the fowls are at roost, they swarm over your fowls by the million, and when these lice retire at day break they are a little red speck, filled with blood. Coop lice hide by day and suck blood at night. Every crack, nail hole and corner harbors millions of these coop lice. Every joint, crevice or loose board has coop lice in any desired quantity. If your roost poles are nailed firmly knock them loose and look for coop lice under each end where roosts rest. Kerosene will kill these lice. It gets them all, in cracks or nail holes, on walls or ceilings, in nests, under perches—any place where lice hide. If you find a bunch of coop lice together, cover them with kerosene; they cannot escape. For the nests, however, we would use Hartman's Liquid Lice Killer. This will not destroy the fertility of the eggs.